





## EEC Fails to Set a Policy For Energy Talks With U.S.

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, May 22 (UPI)—Common Market ministers were unable tonight to give a mandate to the commissioner for energy policy, Henri Simonet, on his discussions about the energy crisis he is scheduled to hold with officials in Washington next week.

Mr. Simonet, a Belgian, had hoped to go to America to explain the European Economic Community's unanimous views about the supply of oil to community countries and for so-called "crisis management" in case of a shortage. But today's meeting produced a confusing difference of emphasis, with the French doubting the extent of the need for cooperation with the United States and the West Germans arguing with the British about subsidizing for coal.

All the EEC countries agreed they should take account of the "legitimate aspirations" of the oil-producing countries and that there must be "secure and sufficient" supplies in the near future. But talks on the details of how this should be achieved were shelved.

Thus, the conclusion of the meeting amounted to little more than an endorsement of a mission to learn U.S. thinking on the energy crisis.

**Lack of Coordination**  
The ministers admitted that full EEC coordination on energy could not be achieved for the

moment. While all were agreed that there should be measures to decrease the risks to oil supply, there was no unanimity about how this should be achieved.

The Common Market's main concern is that there should not be a race between the industrialized countries for the existing supplies of oil, but there were no firm proposals among the nine member states about how this could be avoided.

All agreed that this competition was increasing and that the Middle East producing countries would soon be in a position to dictate terms to the developed countries about how much oil they should get and at what price.

For this reason, they said a dialogue between the producing and consuming countries was needed and, perhaps, a reorganization of the internal EEC market. It was also stressed that there should be a greater concentration on nuclear projects and that the Common Market should set up a research committee to study the prospects of coal as a stable fuel supply for Western Europe.

It was also discussed whether investment policies should belong to the oil companies themselves or whether the EEC should establish a system which would guarantee investments by Common Market oil producers in third countries against political and economic risks.



**PLAYING BY THE RULES**—One of the many things that the Watergate affair has turned up is a new game based on the controversy. Above, a printer inspects some of the first run of 10,000 ordered by a New York advertising firm. It is equally a poster as well as a game, with a string of elephants at the bottom of the sheet cut as markers. A throw of the dice determines the moves that "start in the White House and end in jail."

## Challenges by Ellsberg Delay Senate Action on Richardson

(Continued from Page 1)

responsibility for ordering a September, 1971, break-in at the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

He also was closely questioned about a call he had received the previous day from John D. Ehrlichman, suggesting that he meet with Mr. Krogh because Mr. Krogh had information about political espionage. On the day of the call, April 30, President Nixon announced the resignation of Mr. Ehrlichman as his domestic affairs adviser and Mr. Richardson's nomination to become attorney general.

Mr. Richardson, now secretary of defense, told the committee in response to some questions that he would have to check his records further before giving his answers. He said he would have the information for a later session.

Sen. Kennedy said that Mr. Ellsberg early this morning got in touch with him and others about apparent inconsistencies between Mr. Richardson's sworn testimony to the panel and the affidavit filed by Mr. Krogh with the court in the Pentagon papers case. The judge declared a mistrial in the case on May 11, throwing out the government's prosecution of Mr. Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo, because of government misconduct.

Sen. Byrd, the assistant majority leader of the Senate, also told newsmen that Mr. Ellsberg had contacted his office.

Mr. Ellsberg was among the spectators at the surprise reopening of the Richardson hearings. The committee had been in closed session for about an hour

when Mr. Richardson suddenly appeared and was ushered into the room. A few minutes later the committee announced that its public hearings would be resumed.

Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., opened the questioning by asking Mr. Richardson to describe once again the conversation he had on April 30 with Mr. Ehrlichman.

Mr. Richardson said that Mr. Ehrlichman called him to say that Mr. Krogh would like to see him and that he had what Mr. Ehrlichman thought was "worthwhile information to give him."

Mr. Krogh, during his White House employment, headed a group known as the Plumbers, which was assigned to run down and plug leaks of national security information.

Mr. Richardson testified that Mr. Ehrlichman told him that Mr. Krogh had information about "an aspect of the overall situation I ought to know about."

As he had before, Mr. Richardson said that Mr. Krogh gave him a summary of his role in the break-in at the Ellsberg psychiatrist's office and said he was concerned about what disclosure he should make, to whom and whether he could do so without compromising national security.

Mr. Richardson said he told Mr. Krogh that he couldn't advise him but he agreed with Mr. Krogh's feeling that the public interest in disclosure outweighed the national security aspects.

Mr. Krogh later filed his affidavit in the Pentagon papers case.

## Nixon Aide Proposed Spying On Embassies and Break-ins

(Continued from Page 1)

parent thrust of the plan was to increase the espionage roles of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Department within the United States.

He emphasized that the burglary plans contained in the memoranda did not include Watergate or the Beverly Hills office of Pentagon papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. He said he does not know if any burglaries were actually carried out as a result of Mr. Huston's proposals.

Sen. Symington also said there were no specific plans for burglary or spying on political candidates; they went only so far as to characterize the purpose of the plans as "breaking in places for domestic intelligence."

The suggestions contained in the memoranda, however, touched off disagreements between the major intelligence agencies, Sen. Symington said.

He said that because Mr. Hoover was insistent that his agency not become involved in foreign intelligence operations, the White House plans created a bit of a disagreement.

Sen. Symington said he was alluding to the suggestions of breaking into embassies. Also, Sen. Symington said, Mr. Hoover was anxious to retain all domestic intelligence activities within the FBI, while the White House officials were making approaches for such assistance to the CIA.

The senator said the first set of memoranda bearing Mr. Huston's name was provided to the Armed Forces Committee Wednesday by intelligence officials of the Defense Department, he said, had sought guidance in determining which portions had national security implications.

He said the documents obtained last week were among those former White House counsel John Dean 3d had kept locked in a bank safety deposit box and which U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica ordered released to the Senate Select Committee investigating Watergate.

Sen. Symington said his committee—at the request of Pentagon and other intelligence groups—will meet tomorrow with White House officials to discuss the "complicated legal and substantive job" of determining which portions of the memoranda affect national security.

## Nixon Cites National Security Interests

(Continued from Page 1)

possible criminal conduct or disclosure of "possible" criminal conduct, in the matters presently under investigation, including the Watergate affair and the alleged cover-up.

Much of Mr. Nixon's major statement dealt with national security considerations, ranging from publication of the Pentagon papers to leaks to newsmen of accurate information about highly classified subjects.

"In citing these national security matters," he said, "it is not my intention to place a national security cover on Watergate, but rather to separate them out from Watergate—and at the same time to explain the context in which certain actions took place that were later misconstrued or misused."

In explaining his move to block the FBI from probing CIA operations in connection with its Watergate burglary investigation, Mr. Nixon said that within a few days of the June 17 break-in at Democratic offices in the Watergate, "I was advised that there was a possibility of CIA involvement in some way."

Mr. Garment, when asked who conveyed such a suggestion to Mr. Nixon, said that the event is now "many months removed" and that the President's statement was as precise as he could make it at this time.

In the statement, Mr. Nixon continued: "It did seem to be possible that, because of involvement of former CIA personnel, and because of some of their apparent associations, the investigation could lead to the uncovering of covert CIA operations totally unrelated to the Watergate break-in."

In addition, he said that the name of J. Edgar Hoover Jr. had been connected with the burglary and the President had been alerted to the fact that Hunt previously had been a member of the Plumbers' group. Hunt pleaded guilty in January to all Watergate charges against him.

Mr. Nixon said: "I was also concerned that the Watergate investigation might well lead to an inquiry into the activities of the special (Plumbers) investigation unit itself."

The chief executive said that once the existence of the Plumbers became known, he felt that it would lead inexorably to a disclosure of matters "some of which remain, even today, highly sensitive."

**Key Passage**  
In what observers consider a key passage, the President said: "I wanted justice done with regard to Watergate; but in the scale of national priorities with which I had to deal—and not at that time having any idea of the extent of political abuse which Watergate reflected—I was not able to get the White House to keep him out of jail."

"I was trying to head off an effort falsely to lay the Watergate operation off on CIA," McCord said.

Before joining the Committee for the Re-election of the President in early 1972, he had served 18 years with the CIA.

He said that twice last December it was suggested that he claim CIA sponsorship for the June 17 break-in.

"This would have had the effect of clearing the Committee for the Re-election of the President and the White House of responsibility for the operation," said McCord.

He said the events "smacked of the situation which Ellsberg's intelligence chiefs found themselves in when forced to tell him what they thought he wanted to hear."

McCord said he had been told through his lawyer, Gerald Alch, that others wanted him to contend at his trial that the CIA was behind the wiretapping and burglary. But at a hastily called news conference, Mr. Alch denied this. He said he would ask the committee to let him testify, he hopes tomorrow, about his version of what happened.

**Wiretapped Calls Cited**  
The New York Times said today that McCord had made taken telephone calls in December to the Israeli and Chilean Embassies in Washington, which he knew from his days as a CIA official to be wiretapped by the FBI. The sources said he later demanded that White House officials concede that he had been overheard on an illegal wiretap and disclose the charges against him.

"He wanted the government to come in and say it had overheard him," one source said. "He told Caulfield that's the way he wanted it done."

McCord conceded today that he had deliberately made the two telephone calls to the Israeli and Chilean Embassies, but he denied that this was a ploy to undermine the government's case against him.

McCord said he made the calls to test the government's honesty. He was convinced that his own telephone had been illegally wiretapped, he said, but believed the government would probably deny it if asked about it in court.

He said he tried to be overheard on other taps or embassy telephone calls to see if the government would admit overhearing him there. He said it didn't.

**Fear of Violence**  
He said that part of his motive in wiretapping the Democratic National Committee offices last year was a fear of violence directed against the Nixon campaign. He said he had been told that the Vietnam Veterans Against the War were planning violence against the Republican convention and that the group had offices inside Democratic headquarters in Watergate.

Mr. Nixon said that he was assuming responsibility for, in effect, the burglary of the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist because he could understand that the emphasis he placed on the crucial importance of protecting national security could have caused associates to feel "justified in engaging in specific activities that I would have disapproved had they been brought to my attention."

On April 17, he went on. Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, since resigned, informed him that the government had clear evidence that Hunt—a mem-

ber of the Plumbers—was involved in the break-in at the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Said Mr. Nixon:

"The attorney general believed that despite the fact that the evidence had been obtained from Hunt's acts, a report should nevertheless be made to the court trying the Ellsberg case. I concurred and directed that the information be transmitted to Judge (William Matthew) Byrne immediately."

On May 11, Judge Byrne threw out the government's case against Mr. Ellsberg, citing the burglary as government misconduct.

In what amounted to a summary statement, Mr. Nixon said that news accounts given grossly misleading versions of many of the facts that relate both to my own role and to certain unrelated activities involving national security.

"Already," he went on, "on the basis of second- and third-hand hearsay testimony by persons either convicted or themselves under investigation in the case, I have found myself accused of involvement in activities I never heard of until I read about them in news accounts."

These impressions could also lead to a serious misunderstanding of those national security activities which, though totally unrelated to Watergate, have become entangled in the case. They could lead to further compromise of sensitive national security information.

I will not abandon my responsibilities. I will continue to do the job I was elected to do. In the accompanying statement, I have set forth the facts as I know them as they relate to my own role.

With regard to the specific allegations that have been made, I can and do state categorically: 1—I had no prior knowledge of the Watergate operation.

2—I took no part in, nor was I aware of, subsequent efforts that may have been made to cover up Watergate.

3—At no time did I authorize any executive clemency for the Watergate defendants nor did I know of any such effort.

4—I did not know until the time of a investigation of any effort to provide the CIA defendants with funds.

5—At no time did I attempt, or did I ask others to attempt, to implicate the CIA in Watergate matters.

6—It was not until the time of my investigation that I learned of the break-in office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, and I fully authorized the furnishing of this information to Judge Byrne.

7—I neither authorized nor encouraged attempts to engage in illegal or improper tactics.

In the accompanying statement, I have provided the background that may place allegations in perspective. I have stated that executive privilege will not be used to any testimony concerning possible conduct or discussions of possible criminal conduct in the matters under investigation; the public to learn the truth about my and those guilty of any illegal actions to justice.

8—I had no knowledge of the Watergate operation.

9—I took no part in, nor was I aware of, subsequent efforts that may have been made to cover up Watergate.

10—At no time did I authorize any executive clemency for the Watergate defendants nor did I know of any such effort.

11—I did not know until the time of a investigation of any effort to provide the CIA defendants with funds.

12—At no time did I attempt, or did I ask others to attempt, to implicate the CIA in Watergate matters.

13—It was not until the time of my investigation that I learned of the break-in office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, and I fully authorized the furnishing of this information to Judge Byrne.

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16—I had no knowledge of the Watergate operation.

17—I took no part in, nor was I aware of, subsequent efforts that may have been made to cover up Watergate.

## Summary of Nixon's Statement

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—This is a summary issued by the White House of President Nixon's statement on the Watergate scandal.

Recent news accounts growing out of testimony in the Watergate investigations have given grossly misleading impressions of many of the facts, as they relate both to my own role and to certain unrelated activities involving national security.

Already, on the basis of second- and third-hand hearsay testimony by persons either convicted or themselves under investigation in the case, I have found myself accused of involvement in activities I never heard of until I read about them in news accounts.

These impressions could also lead to a serious misunderstanding of those national security activities which, though totally unrelated to Watergate, have become entangled in the case. They could lead to further compromise of sensitive national security information.

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# Is at Sea lic Minister Accuses 'Serious Aggression'

Dispatches  
by 22-Britain's  
warships to pro-  
tect inside Ice-  
land of 50 nautical  
miles. Fisheries Min-  
ister said today  
serious aggression  
was being met by  
resolving it by  
sending in a  
row of ships to  
the coast.

Nixon's State  
Department  
said today that  
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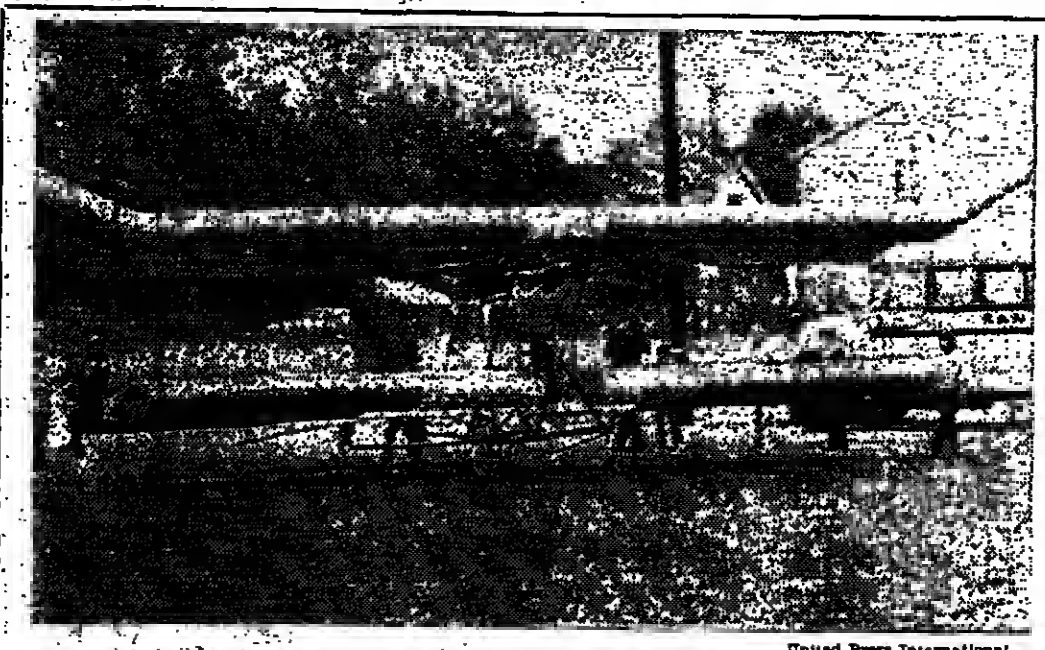
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BOYS OF A FEATHER... Student-built biplane with wing span of 36 feet, under-  
going first test on grounds of San Gabriel, Calif., elementary school this  
week. Above, one of the students provides power by pedaling modified bicycle which  
turns 7 1/2-foot propeller. Plane was built by 41 eighth-graders and their instructor.  
No one knows for sure whether it will take off or, more important, how it will land.

## Airlines Take Fares Survey

GENEVA, May 22 (UPI).—  
Airlines flying the North Atlantic  
will make a one-year  
survey of passengers starting  
next month to find out what  
the customer likes, the Inter-  
national Air Transport Asso-  
ciation said today.

Approximately 75,000 pas-  
sengers on scheduled flights  
and a further 10,000 charter  
passengers will be given in-  
flight questionnaires, it said.

The resulting computerized  
data, IATA said, will help air-  
lines fix future pricing policy  
by knowing how the custom-  
er feels about various features  
offered at different fares.

## Bill to Limit War Powers Of President Gains in House

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—  
A 120-day deadline on a Presi-  
dent's power to commit U.S.  
troops abroad without Congress  
specific approval was supported  
by the House Foreign Affairs  
Committee today, 25 to 7.

But after backing that key  
provision, the committee put off  
final action on its war powers  
bill until at least next week.

Under terms of the bill, a presi-  
dent would be required to  
report estimated costs, au-  
thority and scope of his war

commitment to Congress within  
48 hours and the 120-day dead-  
line for Congress' approval of the  
commitment would start then.

A similar bill—but one setting  
the deadline at 30 days instead  
of 120—was approved by the Sen-  
ate Foreign Relations Committee  
last Thursday. Also unlike the  
Senate bill, the House would not  
spell out the specific emergency  
conditions under which a Presi-  
dent could commit U.S. forces to  
combat.

Amendment Rejected

In voting today, the House  
committee rejected an amend-  
ment offered by Rep. Peter H. R.  
Frelinghuysen, R.-N.J., to strike  
out both the 120-day deadline and  
another provision that Congress  
could halt the war commitment  
any time during the 120 days  
with a bill the President could  
not veto.

Mr. Frelinghuysen contended  
that a minority of members of  
either the House or Senate could  
force a President out of a war  
commitment "no matter how  
deeply he is committed" by simply  
preventing Congress from approving  
it for 120 days.

"This surely would encourage  
an enemy to spin out 120 days  
knowing the President then will  
have no authority," Mr. Freling-  
huysen said.

But Rep. Donald M. Fraser, D.  
Maine, said the 120-day deadline  
would reassert Congress' control  
over war commitments. He se-  
cured Rep. Frelinghuysen's  
arguing that "a President should  
have a free reign to commit  
troops anytime in any part of the  
world with Congress having noth-  
ing to say about it."

Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham,  
D.-N.Y., said he would attempt  
to amend the provision that would  
cut off funds for bombing in  
Cambodia.

Mr. Bingham said he would in-  
troduce the amendment because  
"we should take every opportunity  
we can find to cut off any  
further expenditure for the war."

But committee leaders say they  
believe the war fund cut-off  
would carry the broader war  
powers bill to defeat in the House  
and said they might try to  
shuttle Rep. Bingham's amend-  
ment off to a subcommittee.

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## Saigon Move Rebuffed

# Cambodian Rebels Cut Road Linking Phnom Penh to Port

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 22 (AP).—Rebel troops have  
cut an eight-mile stretch of  
Highway 4, Cambodia's lifeline  
to the sea, halting all truck  
traffic carrying supplies to  
Phnom Penh, the high command  
said today.

A battle on the road to the  
country's only deep-water port of  
Kompong Som forced cancella-  
tion of a large truck convoy  
scheduled to leave Phnom Penh  
before dawn tomorrow to pick  
up supplies there.

Cambodia's ailing President  
Lon Nol flew to Kompong Som  
Sunday for 10 days' rest. Com-  
munist troops cut the road 16  
miles to the north and there  
was said to be no danger to the  
port itself.

The command said the towns of  
Bateay Prey and Prey Nop  
just off Highway 4, 15 miles out-  
side of Kompong Som, were  
evacuated yesterday as insurgent  
forces approached. Five govern-  
ment soldiers were killed in  
Prey Nop, the command said.

U.S. Planes in Action

Government reinforcements im-  
mediately launched an operation  
to retake the stretch of highway  
between Veal Rith and Cham-  
nar, 110 miles southwest of  
Phnom Penh. Spokesmen said  
U.S. fighter support was called in.

Since late 1970, truck convoys  
traveling the 147-mile stretch  
from Kompong Som to Phnom  
Penh have kept the capital alive  
with food, ammunition and other  
vital supplies.

Highway 4 has been the only  
one of five major roads leading  
to Phnom Penh open to com-  
mercial traffic since the current  
Communist offensive began in  
early April. It too, was closed  
briefly on April 5.

In other action, the command  
said government troops continued  
"with success" their attempts to  
dislodge insurgent forces from  
Highways 3 and 5. The com-  
mand also reported that govern-  
ment troops today recaptured  
Doom Ruker, a hamlet south of  
Phnom Penh that rebels had  
taken six days ago.

Information Minister Sam  
Chhum said today the president  
had no plans to leave the country  
and said reports that he was to  
go to the United States for  
medical treatment were "specula-  
tion."

Reids Reject Saigon Plan

SAIGON, May 22 (Reuters).—  
South Vietnam today put forward  
a new plan to make the cease-  
fire workable, but it was im-  
mediately rejected by the Viet  
Cong because it would have in-  
volved the United States and  
North Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese military  
spokesman said the aim of the

CORDOBA, Argentina, May 22  
(UPI).—The head of a Coca-Cola  
bottling plant here was kidnaped  
yesterday by two armed men when  
he returned home from work.  
Police said.

It was the 16th kidnapping re-  
ported in Argentina this year.  
Police sources said Oscar Cas-  
tells, an Argentine citizen who is  
president of INTI, the soft drink  
company's bottling firm in this  
city, was stopped by two men near  
his home and forced into a pickup  
truck at gunpoint.

There was no immediate word  
if Mr. Castells' kidnappers were  
leftist guerrillas, who have been  
blamed for many of the earlier  
kidnappings. Six other victims of  
this year's abductions are still  
being held captive.

The Home Ministry said the  
state government decided to move  
against all the PAC armies  
after some constables joined  
students at Lucknow Uni-  
versity, where the PAC was de-  
ployed to maintain order. Stu-  
dents went on an arson rampage  
yesterday, destroying many cam-  
pus buildings, and the ministry  
spokesman said it was thought  
that some of the rioting was  
instigated by PAC constables.

The spokesman blamed the  
PAC revolt on labor problems.  
But he denied that there was  
a police rebellion under way,  
choosing to characterize the in-  
cidents as "indiscipline of a size-  
able number in the [Uttar Pradesh]  
armed constabulary."

"I suppose each case where the  
PAC refused to surrender the ar-  
mory constituted an individual  
case of mutiny," the spokesman  
said. "But it is not anyone's  
assessment that the whole lot of  
them is affected, and the other  
branches [of the police] are not  
at all involved."

Dam Bursts in Utah

PAYSON, Utah, May 22 (AP).—  
One of four dams in Payson  
Canyon burst last night, sending  
a four-foot-high wall of water  
rushing into this central Utah  
town of 4,500. No injuries were  
reported, although an estimated  
500 to 600 homes were damaged  
by water and every store on  
Main Street was flooded. City  
and civil defense officials had  
enough time to evacuate those  
living in the canyon and near its  
mouth after the dam broke.

## Sore Loser Can't Resist

REDDING, Calif., May 22  
(AP).—A baseball fan fired 17  
rifle bullets into his television  
set, telling police he was angry  
because the San Francisco  
Giants lost a televised game.

Gerald Bishop, 42, was ar-  
rested Sunday. The police said  
some bullets penetrated the  
wall of his mobile home and  
hit that of an elderly woman,  
Lula Jorgensen, 200 yards  
away.

Mr. Bishop was booked for  
investigation of shooting at an  
inhabited dwelling and malici-  
ous mischief. The latter  
charge came after police said  
he kicked out the back win-  
dow of a police car taking him  
to jail.

To the police question: why?  
Mr. Bishop countered: "Haven't  
you ever wanted to shoot your  
TV set?"

## Kissinger Aide Leaves Paris For Saigon as Talks Go On

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, May 22 (WP).—Henry  
A. Kissinger's top aide flew to  
Saigon tonight amid indications  
that problems requiring conces-  
sions from South Vietnamese  
President Nguyen Van Thieu have  
arisen in the private talks here  
on strengthening the Vietnam  
cease-fire.

The departure of William Sul-  
livan, deputy assistant secretary  
of state, was originally announ-  
ced, then partially retracted by  
Hanoi's Deputy Foreign Minister  
Nguyen Co Thach before being  
officially confirmed.

For reasons unexplained for  
more than two hours, the U.S.  
Embassy here declined to confirm  
or deny Mr. Sullivan's departure  
aboard a U.S. Air Force jet  
which had arrived earlier at Orly  
Airport from West Germany.

Speaking after a 6-hour and 15-  
minute meeting between Mr.  
Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc  
Tho, their longest since negotia-  
tions resumed Thursday, Mr.  
Thach appeared to cast doubt on  
the presidential adviser's incredi-  
bly optimistic statement yester-  
day that "some progress" had  
been made.

"That may be his impression,"  
Mr. Thach replied. "As far as  
we were concerned, we cannot say  
that yet."

Although the two principals  
have met for a total of 24 hours  
—and their experts in separate  
sessions for nearly 20—another  
Kissinger-Thach meeting was sched-  
uled for tomorrow.

Despite Mr. Thach's pointed  
remark—and the fact that the  
talks were clearly taking longer  
than the three or four days origi-  
nally suggested by the United  
States—observers speculated that  
some progress must have been  
made if only because typewriters  
were moved into the Communists'  
owned villa at Gif-sur-Yvette for  
today's meeting.

Moreover, recurring rumors sug-  
gested that the two sides may  
have agreed to apply the Janu-  
ary 27 cease-fire "correctly," a  
word which was said to imply  
not only an end to military vio-  
lence, but a beginning of a "wind  
of liberalization" by the Saigon  
regime.

Mr. Sullivan's trip was inter-  
preted in this light to mean that  
the United States wanted Presi-  
dent Thieu to ease up and imple-  
ment the January agreements  
while still remaining in power  
and avoiding any significant  
weakening of his hold in the  
country.

Concessions in both the military  
and political fields by Saigon,  
moreover, could help persuade

North Vietnam to bring pressure  
to bear in Cambodia for a com-  
promise settlement between Mar-  
shal Lon Nol's beleaguered re-  
gime and the insurgents.

On this score it was noted that  
Sonn Sann, a Paris-based former  
Cambodian bank governor with  
good connections with both the  
Phnom Penh government and  
Prince Sihanouk, recently returned  
to the Cambodian capital on a  
"special mission."

Meanwhile, Mr. Kissinger met  
this evening for the second time  
in a week with French Foreign  
Minister Michel Jobert. The late  
afternoon meeting was believed  
to have centered on next week's  
meeting between Presidents  
Nixon and Georges Pompidou in  
Iceland.

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## For Moscow, the Year of Europe

Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn indicates that the United States is not the only great power to view 1973 as the "Year of Europe." The Soviet Union, too, has seen the currents tottering at West Europe's postwar moribonds to Washington. Various Kremlin figures have personally cultivated various European countries in the past few years, and now the top man has made the first visit of any Soviet ruler to the country whose dark history and current strength have made it the center of Europe for both East and West. It is natural that much attention has been paid to the symbolic significance of the Brezhnev trip in healing the wound created by two German invasions of Russia in this century—a wound kept raw through decades of cold war. At the same time, it is necessary to try to see the current political significance too.

The Kremlin's first priority is surely to prevent West Europe—West Germany in particular—from becoming again a source of aggression or tension directed against the Soviet Union. The Kremlin wants this for its own sake and to keep Germany from becoming anew a bone of Soviet contention with the United States. The basic reason Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the United States in 1959 produced so few lasting results was because the "German problem" had not been resolved. Since then it has been, first, a Berlin agreement was made, ending use of that city as an East-West testing ground. Second, East Germany has been accepted in the West as a sovereign state. The goal of German reunification, embodying the West's refusal to acknowledge Soviet imposition of Communism in East Europe, has been formally abandoned. It was the solution of the German problem which permitted the Moscow summit to take place last year; Mr. Brezhnev is to return Mr. Nixon's visit next month. It also permitted Mr. Brezhnev to visit West Germany.

In going there, he no doubt intended to

serve Moscow's "post-cold war" European policy of establishing the Soviet Union as a regular and legitimate participant in West European affairs. Some suspect the underlying Kremlin motive is to nail down its Western front while relations with China remain tense; others suspect the motive is to cajole Europe into easing out the United States. In any event, the Soviet Union has worked hard to normalize, and to put on a long-term basis, both political and economic ties with almost every country in West Europe. Trade is a particular consideration; Moscow seems eager to encourage Western competition for Soviet markets and materials. Starting from a different and much lower base line than the United States, Soviet gains have been notable. Soviet diplomacy has not been encumbered by the vexing questions of trade and defense which form the substance of American/West European relations. At this period of American retrenchment, Washington's continuity of interest in West Europe is widely questioned. Moscow's is not.

President Nixon has made important parallel efforts to expand the American presence in East Europe. It is not his fault that he has not achieved the same results. Moscow simply does not allow the countries of East Europe the kinds of national choices that the countries of West Europe expect and assert as a right. Soviet power, and the Kremlin's readiness to use it—ask the Czechs—assure that Mr. Brezhnev is spared the difficult task of having to consult seriously with his East European allies in order to conduct his relations with them. It remains the case, for all the East-West progress which the Brezhnev visit to Bonn marks, that "Europe" still means primarily West Europe. It is the far-reaching and responsible purpose of Mr. Nixon's policy to make "Europe" eventually mean East Europe too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Priorities for Africans

If the 41-nation Organization of African Unity takes its own charter seriously at its 10th-anniversary summit meeting in Addis Ababa this week, it will give priority to two tasks above all others: relieving the famine that threatens millions of Africans in six countries bordering the Sahara, and halting the killing of Africans by other Africans for ethnic and tribal reasons.

It is a measure of the OAU's obsession with ending white minority rule in southern Africa—to the exclusion of everything else—that this organization has played no major role in calling world attention to the catastrophic situation developing as the result of perhaps the century's worst famine in Central and West Africa. This was during the same attitude of neglect assumed by the OAU during a cholera epidemic that this World Health Organization says killed more than 13,000 Africans over the last two years.

The white rulers of South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique deserve the world's censure for repressing African majorities; but none of them has carried out ethnic massacres on anything approaching the scale of the Tutsis and Hutus of Rwanda and Burundi. An estimated 100,000 Hutus were slaughtered by the Tutsi minority regime in Burundi in tribal conflict last year.

The creation of the OAU in 1963, mostly by newly independent countries, was almost a miracle. It is not the first international organization to fall short of lofty goals enshrined in a charter. Yet the leaders assembling in Ethiopia surely realize that their effectiveness is measured not by belated resolutions in the UN General Assembly but by progress in building that "larger unity, transcending ethnic and national differences" to which they committed themselves 10 years ago.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### French Nuclear Tests

France has already shown enough sensitivity to protest to make it worthwhile. Last year's series of tests were reduced from seven to five in response to it. When underground tests begin they will be another concession from the early arrogance and to the dangers of atmospheric pollution. A better long-term answer would be the greater exchange of Anglo-American nuclear secrets with France. This is doubtless on the Paris agenda. But it is emphatically not enough.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

### A Forgotten Tragedy

This month renewed fighting has broken out between the Tutsi and Hutu tribes in the Central African nation of Burundi. In the spring of last year similar clashes cost the lives of many thousands of people in that country. This time there is also the possibility of an internationalization of the conflict, with neighboring Tanzania and Rwanda sympathizing with the rebellious Hutu majority, while Uganda and Libya have offered arms aid to the Tutsi-run government of Col. Micombero.

It is astounding that a tragedy of this magnitude is being virtually ignored by the outside world, while such intensive attention is being paid—and rightly so—to the social and political problems in "white" southern Africa. Apparently some people supposedly concerned with greater justice in the Third World prefer to keep silent when the issue concerns a black minority government, such

as that of the Tutsis in Burundi—even if that government is responsible for the planned murder of tens of thousands of people and the destruction of years of development work.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Russia and the West

The political implications for people in Eastern Europe of the commercial opening up are harder to foretell than are the trading prospects. It would be nice to think that it will augment not only the supply of goods, but will be accompanied by greater forbearance—liberty being too much to hope for—of individuals. The hope is a distant one at best. For the moment, indeed, there are no signs of any advance.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### The American Presidency

Whether Mr. Nixon stays or goes is a matter for the American people. All that foreign governments can do is to try and ensure that constructive world policies initiated by the Nixon-Kissinger team are not altogether lost during this process. However, it is a harsh fact that there is no alternative for America—because of size and power—either in developing cooperative policies with Russia and China or in attempting a new deal for the Middle East, for instance. If the next three years see America paralyzed, we cannot expect to see big advances made in these vital areas of world relationships.

—From the Observer (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 23, 1898

PARIS—No one can doubt that the French business world is deplorably misinformed in many of the French anti-American journals. It is even tolerably certain that the sentiment of sympathy with Spain and thinly disguised hostility to the United States which has characterized the attitude of part of the French press is by no means shared by the French nation at large, or even by a majority of it. The historical, cultural and commercial links that bind France and America are too strong to break.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 23, 1923

NEW YORK—Col. Jacob Ruppert, half owner of the New York Yankees, has purchased the other half interest from Col. Tillinghast L. Huston for the price of \$1,500,000, and intends to remain sole owner of the club and its two main assets, Babe Ruth and the new Yankee Stadium. Only a few years ago, the two purchased the club for \$400,000, and since have won two pennants and built a new stadium, plus doubling their investment. It was prohibition that drove Ruppert from brewery to baseball.



## Foreigners Feel Besieged in Libya

By Jim Hoagland

TRIPOLI—Foreign diplomats and businessmen feel increasingly isolated and besieged in this cheerful North African port as Col. Muammar Qadhafi's cultural revolution begins to close in on them and as Libya escalates its passport war against the non-Arabic-speaking world.

Whiskey-drinkers and churchgoers are among those affected by the latest restrictions on social and religious activities of foreigners here. Most importantly, since the first of the year, diplomats from a dozen countries that have refused to agree to Qadhafi's determined bid to elevate Arabic to the status of an official diplomatic language have been refused entry when they attempted to return to Libya from vacation or business trips.

"We are being held hostage here," the wife of a Western diplomat said dramatically. "We can't leave the country because we never know if they will let us back in."

### Morale Plummeted

Morale has plummeted for many of the 2,800 Americans and 3,000 Britons who live here. Most of them work in the petroleum industry, which has made this sparsely populated desert country one of the richest in the world in per capita terms.

American oilmen have been ordered to stop importing English-language films for showing at their work camps, and they have had copies of Playboy, confiscated in their offices as pornographic literature since Qadhafi vowed last month to end "decadent" foreign influence here.

Diplomats, who were originally exempted from Qadhafi's ban on alcohol, have had their liquor allowances canceled. They now face a long, dry summer with the rest of the country.

The shores of Tripoli, famed in the Marine Battle Hymn, are off limits now to American and other diplomats. In addition to the beaches, private golf and social clubs have also been put out of bounds.

Ironically, Tripoli has become one of the few world capitals where there are no Marines. The last Marine guard at the American Embassy left some months ago, after Qadhafi ordered the American, Soviet and British embassy staffs out down to 15 members each.

A relaxed Mediterranean port until Qadhafi and other junior army officers seized power four years ago, Tripoli is rapidly shedding the colonial imprint of the Italians as Qadhafi steps up his campaign to bring Libya back to its Arab and Moslem roots.

Qadhafi immediately closed all the bars and brothels in the city, which has 300,000 residents, and

forbade that any language except Arabic be used for street and building signs.

The crescent of Islam now perches on the spires of what was the Italian cathedral in the center of town. Qadhafi converted the building into the Gamal Abdel Nasser Mosque. Small cafes still offer cups of pungent espresso coffee on the piazza across from the Nasser Mosque. They are often nearly empty, as are the green parks of Italian design near the waterfront.

Qadhafi, who comes from a desert Bedouin family, has repeatedly assured visitors that his government would not persecute anyone against other religions despite his zealous commitment to Islam.

But on Jan. 27, Libyan police took control of the interdenominational Protestant Union Church of Tripoli, which is supported by 100 American and British families and which has carefully steered clear of any missionary work here.

Letters of protest from the National Council of Churches in the United States and Americans here have failed to elicit from the government an explanation for the seizure of the church and its adjacent Sunday school, which was closed down by police last October.

### Passport Battle

The passport battle, which began on Jan. 1 when Libya announced that it would grant visas only to travelers whose passports carried an Arabic translation of their identification data, apparently to be escalating from a minor harassment for foreigners into a serious diplomatic confrontation.

Most countries have refused to provide Arabic translations for fear of setting a precedent that could create chaos if other countries followed Qadhafi's lead.

Mexico, Chad and Niger have rubber-stamped Arabic translations into the passports of their nationals coming here, but Libya has reportedly made it clear that they would accept this only as a transition arrangement until new series of passports are printed in those countries.

Diplomats assumed at first that they would be included in the five categories of exemptions that Libyans have set for oilmen, business people and others the Libyans want to come here.

The new tough approach on passports suddenly surfaced on April 28, when scores of travelers were turned away. Among them was John R. Countryman, economic officer at the American Embassy, who had been visiting Tunisia.

Two more attempts by Countryman to enter the country on his diplomatic passport failed, and another American diplomat who protested his exclusion was

swiftly booted out of the country as well, exiting the embassy staff down to five.

The exclusions have cut across ideological lines. Polish and Yugoslav envoys have been refused entry along with British and Dutch diplomats. The No. 2 diplomat in the West German Embassy and his wife were refused entry last week. Some families have been split temporarily, with vacationing parents separated from children.

Qadhafi would score a symbolic but impressive victory in the Arab world and Libyan opinion if he can make other countries formally acknowledge the importance of Arabic.

The United States has reportedly held up visas this year for 450 Libyans, including at least one diplomat, in an effort to pressure Qadhafi into changing his policy. So far, however, neither side shows signs of yielding.

## The Shadow and the Substance

By C. L. Salzberger

PARIS—Henry Kissinger's latest Paris visit for the old familiar reason of still more Vietnam talks had an interesting by-product. He discovered that although Europeans were far less alarmed than the vast majority of Americans about the international implications of Watergate, Europe nevertheless didn't think too much of his Easter Monday speech urging a "new Atlantic Charter."

Since Kissinger has been geographically limited to France on this journey, naturally these impressions were conveyed to him in French political accents. But French diplomacy, it may be assumed, has been actively sounding out the views of its Common Market partners on these subjects.

Although in terms of current events Watergate of course is the obsessive interest of the United States nowadays, in terms of history, developing Western relationships may transcend it in importance. Certainly, with the exception of so-called Paris intellectuals and a limited segment of the media, the flaming American political scandal has stirred relatively restrained interest here and no alarm.

### The French View

The government view in this capital is that Watergate hasn't had the slightest effect on U.S.-French relationships. Preparations continue calmly for the Nixon-Pompidou meeting in Iceland next week. France feels that the American government is continuing to function as usual and to deal with enormous questions.

For France, this alone is what counts. Moreover, although it plays no part in the assessment, there is a certain sympathy for President Nixon in ruling circles. He has always been regarded as pro-French and pro-Gaullist with excellent personal ties to President Pompidou.

This being said, it is evident that France—and here it feels that similar views are shared elsewhere in Western Europe—was unhappy with both the method and the message of the Kissinger speech last month. This attitude has in no sense been kept from Kissinger himself. There is no conjecturing here

## The Work Goes On—Without Any Scandal

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Reading the papers and watching television these days, it's easy to get the impression that everyone in Washington has stopped work and is just gawking, open-mouthed, at the continuing spectacle of Watergate.

Not so. The government is hard at work as usual, and the easiest way to assure yourself of that fact is to glance at Washington's premier publication, The Congressional Record, and note the industry displayed therein.

Taking a brief respite from the scandals, I dug into my own pile of unread Records, neglected in the rush of recent events, and pulled out the edition of May 7.

### 6 Bills Passed

It was a fortuitous choice, for on that day, the House and Senate had passed no fewer than six bills touching on a variety of national concerns, from the future of public broadcasting (renewed) to the federal supervision of the Klamath Indians (terminated).

One particular action of the House that day, the passage of the National Cemeteries Act of 1973, struck me as the sort of issue which would be heartening to the public.

The bill, as explained by its manager, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan Dorn of South Carolina, whose very name breathes reassurance, has nine major provisions. The most important of these transfers responsibility for the administration of all but a few national cemeteries from the Department of Army to the Veterans Administration and directs the VA to develop promptly a plan for expanding the present inadequate cemetery facilities to meet future needs.

The measure also provides higher burial expenses for veterans and authorizes the burial of an unknown soldier of the Vietnam war in Arlington Cemetery.

### The Great Struggle

Despite these seemingly unexceptional purposes, I was surprised to learn the bill had become involved in the great struggle for domestic policy supremacy between the President and Congress. Virtually identical legislation had cleared Congress last October, but had been pocket-vetted by Mr. Nixon on the grounds that the provision requiring prior congressional approval before the VA could sell off any holdings larger than 100 acres "would undermine the executive branch's government-wide system of property management and surplus property disposal."

That Mr. Nixon had perceived such a threat and reacted to it in such a vigorous fashion was certainly proof that his mind was strictly on government business last fall. Any fair-minded person would understand that with such weighty issues on his desk, the President could not be bothered with details of his reelection campaign or the activ-

ities that have now caused a dozen of his at resign.

Nonetheless, Congress was apparently ready to challenge President on the issue, and Dorn said that "as or introduced," the new bill identical with the bill vetted by the President.

On this issue, clearly, gate has not—as so often—weakened the President in dealing with Congress.

Critics of executive might say the Congress yielded abjectly, but I take heart from the fiscal responsibility that G. to the person of Mr. Dorn played in its approach measure. Without saying how he knew, he told I leagues that the number, als to be subsidized measure is projected to \$24,000 in fiscal 1974 to in fiscal 1975 with the ad annual cost to the gov reaching \$51 million.

Debate on the measure, vigorous but even-tempered only one member, Rep. E. Wiggins of California, a veteran of two wars, of that "while legislation requires and their families favored class." The modern electronic voting—another sign of progress Washington—tallied 340-0 only Mr. Wiggins's nay, it a very good turnout for day, a day on which the allege that many House a play hooky.

### 'Quiet Thank Y'

In the course of the Rep. Garry E. Brown of gan delivered a "quiet you" to a former constituent Ira Dorrill, who "worked ingly" for expansion of tional cemetery system a "although of advanced a disabled veteran himself the long journey from Creek to sit in the gall observe the approval of 1 last year.

Regrettably, Mr. Dorrill last December, knowing of his measure had been vet the fight would have to t again.

The fight was made the distractions of other ington events—and the H pass the National Ceme of 1973, which Mr. Dorn ed in language of singular as "a reasonable and f looking approach to w hope will be an ultim factory solution."

The papers and televi count, carried nothing; t event the next day, being cupied as usual with a and calamities. But you a reassured to know that in parts of the capital—n gress, the courts and the five agencies—many such but significant forward s being taken every day.

(as in some American quarters) that the speech was linked to Watergate as an attempt to divert public attention from that growing scandal. But there is a feeling that it was produced in a surprisingly maladroit way.

### No Advance Talks

There had been no advance consultation between Washington and its allies, nor even the faintest advance intimation that an important message of particular concern to Europe was forthcoming. Consequently, the ideas outlined by Kissinger had been prepared, put on paper, and carried about for weeks before being suddenly sprung upon the world. This was and is resented, much as Kissinger is admired on this side of the ocean.

Many Europeans were thus startled by the abruptness, if not brutality, of approach. And, beyond this, there is a widespread sentiment that the timing of the actual message was as awkward as the means of conveying it. West Europe feels there is no point in clearing a grand new negotiation which must ultimately affect the political shape of things to come and which involves questions of defense, trade and monetary policy.

From the European viewpoint, as it has apparently been explained to Mr. Kissinger in courteous but direct terms, it is useless to embark on any of these subjects until a settlement—or at least a temporary solution—is first agreed upon for the continuing crisis. After all, it is argu everyone knows what it currencies are really ver impossible even to calan for military arrangements mercial exchanges.

There isn't the slightest that this will be stressed sieur Pompidou at R From a European standb the primordial point is countries with free cur is therefore the cardinal every contemporary sun cop, those involving, i whose ruble is seen as s to arbitrary and arific trols.

### Recurrent Toj

Willy Brandt discussed ter at length with Mr Prime Minister Heath was discussing it at l President Pompidou. An ter has every intention discussing it at length American peer.

To sum up, the curio of the wholly unexpected which is steadily us Nixon's position in t States is that it has b on repercussions on rel tween the United S European governments; current events that w to inaugurate Mr. Nioz pean Year." What has i more serious effect, to a steady decline in the economic and monetary to which this region is tied.

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# Work Without Any Risk While Young for Women Smokers

By David S. ...

May 22 (NYT).—Smoking among young women is linked to a risk of dying young age from lack, an autopsy in Chester County, Pa., showed.

The woman, who was 26, had died of a heart attack. She had smoked for 10 years. The autopsy showed that she had atherosclerosis, a condition in which the arteries become hardened and narrowed.

The woman's death was the first of a series of deaths in Chester County that have been attributed to smoking.

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**LIGHTS OUT**—The federally owned Lake Erie light house at Lorain, Ohio, built in 1914 and operated by the Coast Guard, has been declared surplus by the Government Service Administration and is up for sale. It sits on a breakwall in the Lorain harbor, perhaps the ideal place from which to watch the sunsets.

## Obituaries

### Band Leader Vaughn Monroe Of 'Racing With the Moon'

STUART, Fla., May 22 (AP).—Vaughn Monroe, 62, the band leader and smooth ballroom dancer who rose to prominence in the 1940s with the theme song "Racing With the Moon," died here yesterday.

His wife, Marian, said he became ill and underwent stomach surgery two weeks ago after returning from an engagement in Louisville, Ky., at the time of the Kentucky Derby. He died in the hospital.

Born in Akron, Ohio, Mr. Monroe was playing and singing with bands in western Pennsylvania at the age of 15. He formed his own band in 1937, and for eight years the group was featured on the popular radio program "Cameo Caravan." The band stayed together until 1968.

Mr. Monroe was one of the first major entertainers to do television commercials and for 15 years was known as "The Voice of RCA."

His hit recordings included

"Ghost Riders in the Sky," "There I've Said It Again" and "Ballroom."

"We made no concessions to rock 'n' roll," Mr. Monroe said in a recent interview. "It is foreign to me. I would be out of place if I ever tried it. The record industry today is such that they put records out like popcorn. The young performers make one record and they are hot. They have never been through the one-night stand business—playing in barns, dressing to death in unheated ballrooms."

A private funeral was scheduled with burial in Stuart, where Mr. Monroe had lived for the past seven years.

Carlo Emilio Gadda

ROME, May 22 (UPI).—Novelist Carlo Emilio Gadda, 73, a brilliant writer and considered one of the country's greatest contemporary writers, died here yesterday after years of illness.

Mr. Gadda had been suffering from arteriosclerosis for 15 years before pneumonia took his life.

Mr. Gadda was a Milanese, who turned to writing after practicing engineering in Argentina, Germany and France. He was described by a critic as a "language engineer."

Mr. Gadda's best known work, "Quer pasticciaccio brutto de via Merulana" (That Ugly Mess on the Via Merulana), is a crime novel which depicted life in Rome in early Fascist times. He won the 1953 International Literature Prize for his novel "The Knowledge of Pain."

Donald Perkins

NEW YORK, May 22 (NYT).—Donald Perkins, 61, who retired in 1971 as executive vice-president for sales of Cowles Communications, died yesterday in New York Hospital. He had the post for seven years.

Edwin C. Vogel

NEW YORK, May 22 (NYT).—Edwin C. Vogel, 89, a former senior officer of CIT Financial Corp., a leader in several philanthropic organizations and a well-known art collector, died here yesterday.

As an art collector, Mr. Vogel specialized in the French Impressionists and post-Impressionists, English furniture and Chinese porcelain of the Kang Xi period. He gave the porcelain to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Italy Increases Lead in Bridge

GUARUJA, Brazil, May 22 (UPI).—Italy lengthened its lead over the Aces of Dallas in the race for first place honors in the 19th annual Bermuda Bowl, an international bridge championship yesterday, with a decisive triumph over the Indonesian team.

Brazil, third in the five-team tournament, moved closer to contention by drubbing the United States team.

Midway through the second day of the third round, the standings were: Italy, 106 victory points; Aces, 138; Brazil, 118; United States, 94; and Indonesia, 78.

In the matches yesterday, Italy defeated Indonesia, 16-4. Brazil beat the United States, 20 to minus five.

Two U.S. teams are competing in the tournament because the Aces as defending champions were exempted from the elimination matches that decided the four other contenders for the Bermuda Bowl title.

5 Years for Man In Wanton Stabbing

LIVERPOOL, May 22 (UPI).—Laborer Alan Hutton, 18, went to jail yesterday for five years for stabbing a stranger six times in the back.

The police told Liverpool Magistrates Court that when arrested Hutton said: "I had just seen the film 'Clockwork Orange.' I thought I'd kill someone and this man was the first I saw."

## Australia Says French Tests Pose Unpredictable Hazards

THE HAGUE, May 22 (AP).—Australia told the International Court of Justice today that fallout from French nuclear tests in the Pacific will pose health and environmental hazards for the Australian people that are impossible to forecast.

"There is a real risk that serious harm could be suffered by Australia and its population as a result of further tests," declared the Australian solicitor general, Robert J. Elliott. He said the hazard "... is impossible to forecast because of the inherent uncertainties as to the precise effect of radiation" and because of French secrecy.

Mr. Elliott, in the second day of Australian pleading for a World Court injunction against the A-tests, said it was "unthinkable" that France should refuse to attend the proceedings. He said that few orders of the court "will be more closely scrutinized" around the world than its ruling on the legality of nuclear testing in the atmosphere.

Australia and New Zealand are asking the court to rule that France's nuclear series on the deserted Mururoa atoll will violate international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Fiji has been given permission to join the case with what are expected to be its objections against the tests, court informants said.

During today's hearing, which lasted more than four hours, Mr. Elliott said that previous French tests had caused fallout over Australian territory and subjected its people to the effects of radiation. He said this infringed on Australia's sovereignty.

He asserted that previous fallout on Australia had been "conceded" by French scientists recently.

Declaring that "France has refused to give any information as to the nature and yield of the devices which it proposes to explode," Mr. Elliott said that the court could assume that the fallout and radiation "could be greater than that resulting from previous tests."

Underground Plan Reported

PARIS, May 22 (AP).—France is investigating the possibility of developing an underground test.

Bavaria Suits to Block E. German Tie

BONN, May 22 (UPI).—The Bavarian state government said today it will bring suit in an attempt to have Chancellor Willy Brandt's good neighbor treaty with Communist-ruled East Germany declared unconstitutional.

The directly-elected lower house of the federal parliament approved the treaty 10 days ago, but it has yet to pass the upper house which comprises representatives of the state governments.

The upper house is scheduled to vote on the treaty Friday.

Roderich von Weichmar, government spokesman, said the government "is convinced the treaty reflects the constitution."

The Bavarian government, controlled by Christian Democrats who are in opposition on the federal level, contends the treaty with East Germany violates the constitutional injunction "to achieve in free self-determination the unity and freedom of Germany." The Bavarians said that the treaty actually seals the division of Germany.

Soviet Writer's Term Extended

MOSCOW, May 22 (AP).—Disident writer Andrei Amalrik, who was expected to be freed yesterday after three years in a Soviet labor camp, is being held in a Siberian prison in connection with another criminal case, his wife disclosed today.

Mrs. Amalrik said that a duty officer at Magadan prison in eastern Siberia told her by telephone that her husband's "term has been prolonged for questioning in connection with another case."

The official did not elaborate, she said.

Mr. Amalrik is best known for "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?," a biting criticism of party policies, and "Involuntary Journey to Siberia." The two books and a filmed interview with an American newsmen, William Cole of CBS, who was expelled, were the primary evidence against him at his 1970 trial. He has not been published in Russia.

Israeli Jet Crashes

TEL AVIV, May 22 (AP).—An Israeli Air Force jet crashed into an empty synagogue in the town of Tivon yesterday after the pilot bailed out safely. No residents of the town were injured. The Israeli military command would not disclose the reasons for the jet's failure.

## Controversial British Aide Quits Suddenly

LONDON, May 22 (Reuters).—Lord Lambton, who disclaimed his father's title of the Earl of Durham in 1970 and then was denied and later allowed to keep his honorary title in the House of Commons, resigned his government post in a surprise move today.

A terse statement from the prime minister's office said Lord Lambton was resigning his post—as parliamentary under secretary for defense for the Royal Air Force—because of "personal and health reasons."

Lord Lambton, 50, said later that his political career is over, definitely over.

Political observers called the manner of his resignation—a two-sentence statement made with the prime minister absent in France—an unprecedented one.

## DIAMONDS

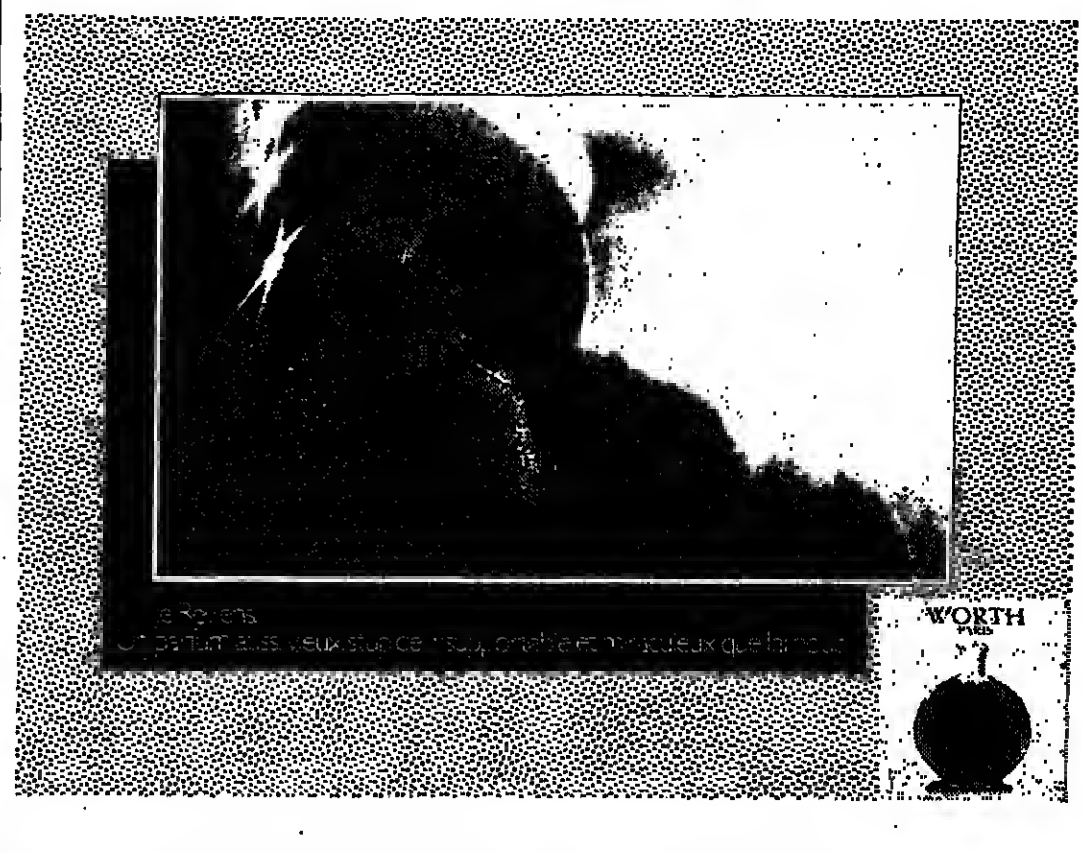
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9 MILES FROM SHANNON AIRPORT

**NOTICE**

Marjorie Brown, Episcopal Church, 100 N.Y.C. Mother Taylor of Surrey, Leaside, Ontario, has been elected to the position of Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto, Ontario.



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## CANNES FESTIVAL

### This Year's Scandal

By Thomas Quinn Curran

CANNES, May 22 (UPI)—Every festival must have its scandal. The Cannes Festival has rarely failed to comply to this unwritten rule. There was the case of the celebrated director who grew so angry when the first prize went to someone else that a special award was invented to soothe him. There was the case of the juror who had to resign when it was discovered that his company was negotiating to buy a film under judgment. This year's scandal has come late. It is the indignation over the French entry, "La Grande Bouffe," shown at the Palais du Festival last night.

After the screening, the Hotel Carlton bar—where prominent festival guests gather to discuss the evening's event—was electric with indignation. "It's stupid," "it's loathsome," "it's nothing," "I had to leave," "I thought I would vomit," "How dare that unwashed fat man..." (The last a reference to the movie's director, the Italian Marco Ferreri.)

These were some of the comments. At the risk of being excluded from polite society, I do not agree with these opinions. "La Grande Bouffe," deliberately and violently bad mannered, seems to me to be one of the festival's most interesting entries, a bold, black comedy of defeat, decay and death that is a vastly entertaining extravaganza despite its excesses.

Four men in their middle years—an airplane pilot, a restaura-

teur, a radio announcer and a judge—are united in friendship by their compulsive gluttony. Each is convinced that life is not worth the candle and they agree to commit suicide together, eating themselves to death at a gigantic feast held in the dilapidated mansion of the judge. They decide to indulge their sexual proclivities as well—though their dominating vices have rendered them virtually impotent—and invite two call-girls to join them and extend a welcome to an obliging school-mistress who happens into the garden.

This orgy, continuing for two hours, is the subject of the film and Ferreri depicts it with a ruthless realism, verging on the clinical.

Ferreri's ferocious farce is utterly unstrained in its Rabelaisianism. It exaggerates its excesses. It pounds its points and reveals in a low-comedy cynicism, adding quite gratuitously a sewer explosion. It is not for the squeamish, but should this be held against it in any critical evaluation? It is in bad taste. "La Grande Bouffe" is over-ripe, over-spiced and over-long but it has compensating features for these faults. It has individual character and style, and an intriguing cynicism. Perhaps "Bouffesque" is the adjective for it. It is admirably acted by Marcello Mastroianni as the ex-Don Juan airman, by Michel Piccoli as

Director Marco Ferreri

(restoring)

meets

the critics after

his film "La Grande Bouffe"

was shown at Cannes.

AP.

the windy announcer, by Ugo Tognazzi as the kitchen maestro and by Philippe Noiret as the complacent host. This quartet of desperate gluttons will remain in memory. Beneath their unbridled buffoonery there are strong satirical undertones of an infinite sadness.

Geraldine Chaplin shows marked improvement as an actress in the Spanish film, "Anne and the Wolves," in which with gentle poignancy she portrays an innocent English governess in a country household. The male

members of this family are all mad in varying degrees and are to her "as the wolf to the lamb," bringing about her destruction. Carlos Savina, the author-director, attempts the Bunuellesque, both in his writing and in his mise en scene. One feels that he should have concentrated on a single function for neither his scenario nor his staging is very satisfactory.

German, though they were silent. It was felt that voice-over comments should have been made on the Nazi and the use of Noel Coward's "Don't Let's Be Beaten by the Germans" was inappropriate as a finale for this grim "Swastika" is certainly not but it would benefit from expert editing.

## Arts Agent

Carlo Maria Giulini will direct the Orchestre de Paris in a concert in Paris and with Rafael Orozco as Prokofiev's Piano Concerto and with Brahms's 3rd No. 1, completing the program. The concert will be in the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, May 24 at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris, and May 25 at the de la Culture in Copen.

Two exhibitions open and run to July 8 at the Gallery in London—an Emma retrospective with 140 works ranging from 1871, and "A Child of St. Do It," a collection of cartoons about modern duces in Britain, on Europe and America in 75 years.

The spring ballet season Théâtre de la Ville in Paris begins May 23 to June the Het Nationale Ballet, Netherlands, followed July 18 by the Paul Taylor Company. The Dutch troupe presents a new production, "The Dutchman," by Van der Stroom, with Van der Stroom, Van der Stroom, and Van der Stroom. Taylor also offers programs, with six of the planned works being in Paris.

## When Elegance Was in Fashion

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 22 (UPI)—"Elegance," a best-selling published barely nine years ago, is a sober reminder that fashion dies fast.

It was written by Genevieve Antoine Darlaux, a former coquette at Nina Ricci's and now a fashion consultant in the United States. "Elegance" (that very word, is enough to make people cringe today) is now as obsolete and as entertaining as a 19th-century book of etiquette.

From A to Z, it unravels all kinds of fashion problems, with advice on how to wear a hat, gloves, a little black dress, and a "proper" dress for almost every occasion and indispensable in every woman's wardrobe.

Of gloves, Mrs. Darlaux writes: "Even women who never wear a hat should always wear gloves. You should train your daughter to wear gloves as soon as she is old enough to walk. Nothing is more charming in the summer than to see a mother and daughter with bare arms and the same little white cotton gloves."

The "ideal glove wardrobe" includes (take a deep breath): "Several pairs of kid gloves, white, black, pale beige, royal beige and tan. A pair of pleated and calf-skin gloves for driving and sports and several pairs of washable white gloves for summer."

Not Complicated  
Mrs. Darlaux adds reassuringly: "Glove etiquette is not at all as complicated as many women believe... They should always be removed when eating, even if it is no more than a cocktail canapé. But a lady never takes off her gloves in order to shake hands."

Finally, a good trick for selecting gloves is to slip a different one on each hand and then to study each profile in the mirror: "The best looking-side wins."

Mrs. Darlaux is also all for hats. On page 117, she comes out with "a strong suspicion that the most generous men become terribly stingy where their wives' hat bills are concerned, and that men have made fun of women's hats during all those years just so they wouldn't have to pay for any."

Yet, whether she is entertained in a restaurant or at the home of friends, a woman, luncheon, guest should always wear a hat. "For a new hat," she writes, "becomes a sort of moral armor, fortifies a woman's self-confidence and does more for her morale than a bucketful of tranquility."

Later the author admits wistfully: "It is not very convenient to wear a hat to the theater, unless it is a very small one."

Bags, somehow, are not important. But Mrs. Darlaux says: "As for myself, I infinitely regret the passing of the old-fashioned muff."

As for earrings, Mrs. Darlaux says that they do not go well with eyeglasses, and warns against wearing them with jewel-trimmed glasses. But, "if you cannot bear to leave your diamond earrings at home, why not try using a lozenge?"

Black Dress  
Sternly warning that "even when you go to one of the small avant-garde theaters, you should still wear a simple black dress with white gloves, which will immediately give you a festive air," she adds: "Feeling more beautiful, you are apt to find the play better. And even if it is really very bad, at least the intermission will be diverting because you can always admire yourself in the mirrors of the theater lobby."

"This, she laments, 'are some what out of fashion at the moment (and I cannot imagine why)... they add a lovely air of mystery and distinction to the most ordinary features, so that even the most humdrum housewife gives the impression of being on her way to some romantic rendezvous.'"

All through the book, the absence of color is striking. In her basic minimum wardrobe, Mrs. Darlaux lists black and brown clothes (with the exception of a red coat) and for summer nothing but beige, white, navy and gold.

The taboos make you realize how much fashion has changed. "A diamond ring is the only form of diamond jewelry that can be correctly worn before luncheon," "black is absolutely unattractive and vulgar to wear on a city street, even in a raging snowstorm," "wearing a print dress under a fur coat is a cardinal sin," "wedgie heels and ankle straps are both unflattering and cheap looking," "a good suit is the foundation of a woman's wardrobe," and "only solid colored sweaters of cashmere or silk are elegant in the city."

Another ill-fated statement: "Without the haute couture, we would probably end up by being dressed in functional uniforms in the style of Red China." The book ends with sociology, which brings us to dogs, and there, too, Mrs. Darlaux has some priceless advice. "Whatever his breed," she writes, "your dog deserves to be as well groomed as his mistress," quickly adding: "but please, if you really love your dog, don't buy him a mink."

## OPERA IN VENICE: A Minor Bellini—A Major Mistake

By William Weaver

VENICE (UPI)—Last week the Teatro San Carlo in Naples presented a memorable edition of Bellini's masterpiece "Norma" (May 19-20). Everything seemed then to be in creating a warm and exciting evening. At the same time, the Teatro La Fenice in Venice was showing off a new production of another Bellini work, "I Capuleti e i Montecchi," not perhaps a masterpiece, but written less than two years before "Norma" and, a year before "La Sonnambula," and hence a work of supreme interest, both historical and musical.

Great composers' masterpieces tend to be left alone, while their lesser works, unfortunately, seem to be the predestined victims of well-wishers whose aim is to run up new "hits" based on these minor compositions. And so the popular young Italian composer Claudio Abbado some years ago turned out a "revision" of Bellini's Romeo and Juliet story. And it might as well be said at once, Abbado's Bellini is counterproductive, a useless, anti-historical, and indeed anti-musical exercise, which has done a great Italian composer a bad turn and has failed to achieve its aim: to render more homogeneous an uneven opera.

Bellini wrote his Capuleti and Montecchi for the Fenice in 1830, in about a month, accepting the assignment at least in part because the Romeo was to be the great Giuditta Grisi, his friend and—according to some—his mistress. Now Claudio Abbado has decided that modern audiences cannot bear to see a mezzo-soprano dressed as a man and playing a hero, so he has rewritten Romeo's part for a tenor. This obviously makes a hash of Bellini's carefully-calculated vocal effect, and also creates serious difficulties for the contemporary tenor who has to deal with a bel canto mezzo (or dramatic soprano) role.

As the now-tenor Romeo, Variato Lombardi did his best. He has many virtues as a singer: remarkably clear enunciation, convincing and appealing stage presence, elegant musicianship. But Bellini had something else in mind, and Lombardi appeared at less than his best with a verismo style that was totally out of place (Abbado's fault, not his). His Juliet was Edda Ricciarelli, Italy's most controversial young soprano, launched with tremendous publicity, then accused of going too far too fast, and recently bowed at La Scala in all of her numerous operas—Puccini's "Suor Angelica." The timbre is undeniably sweet and so is Ricciarelli's appearance. But she is still not mistress of the stage. Her first scenes were cold; only gradually did she show some sense of Bellinian recitative—any soprano's greatest test—and finally she became moving in the superb conclusion, perhaps the best of the opera.

The other roles were dreadfully sung. Though conductor Piero Bellugi shaped many scenes beautifully (notably in Act II), the orchestra was not at its best, and the chorus, especially in the beginning, was inexcusably ragged. Sandro Secchi, directed, one would guess with his left hand. The sets and costumes, by the admired Italian sculptor Enrico Job, had admirable visual qualities, though the sets—with their shallow, steep stairways—were uncomfortable for the artists and thus nervous-making for the audience.

Bellini's "I Capuleti e i Montecchi" deserves a wider acquaintance (why not a complete restoration?). But the Abbado version must be irreversibly scrapped. It is an insult to the audience's intelligence and to Bellini.

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## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Thursday, May 24, at 8 p.m.

Reitlin: Elisabeth

**SCHWARZKOPF**

with Geoffrey Parsons at the piano

Schubert, Brahms, E. Wolf.

(Volonté-D.A.L.)

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July 1973

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

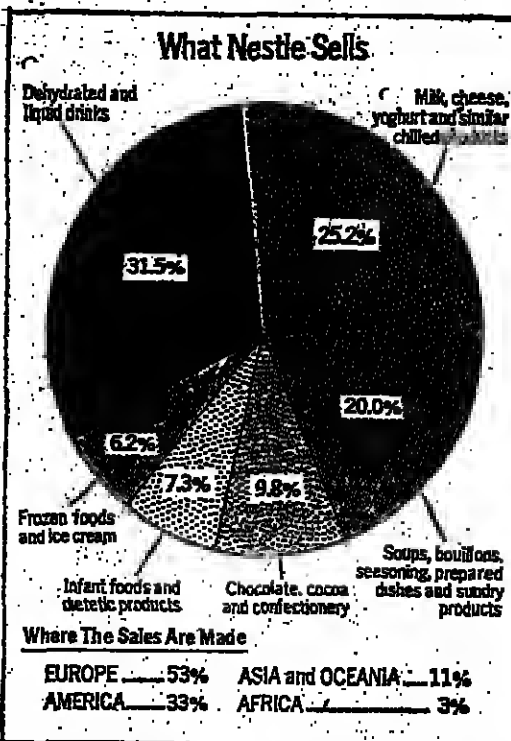
FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1973

Page 7

Nestlé Uncloaks Corporate Secrecy

By Brendan Jones  
May 22 (NYT).—Nestlé, the multinational food giant, has just explained itself more fully than it would sound like coming from the mouth of a public-relations-conscious corporation. But when made by the director of Nestlé Alimentana, S.A., it is steeped in all the Swiss traditions and business privacy, Nestlé has policy of keeping its corporate secrets and guessing what it was going to the Nestlé managing director, Mr. Nestlé, the company has been growing less reticent about some of its also adding new products such as instant coffee and prepared foods. Nestlé is the oldest and largest multi-national company in Switzerland, established in 1867, it ranks among the industrial companies outside the United States. Mr. Nestlé, in an interview here last week that all companies, wherever they may recognize that worldwide changes and attitudes are affecting them, he said, are the antagonisms of toward multinationals as being "als," he said, "have gotten a bad of things like the International Telegraph business in Zurich. But is the exception and it has been that ITT did also did not work. national company cannot go along on growth, new products and market-knowledge that it is doing nothing has to take time to tell what it does not, there is a tendency now wonder what it is doing, to be its own advice, Mr. Nestlé-Vogt, some of the headaches his company experiencing with U.S. anti-trust connection with its recent acquisition. Among these are a major purchase in March of three Swiss and food divisions of Liffon n, according to Mr. Nestlé-Vogt, stioning by the Federal Trade Commission overlapping of competitive rest among the acquisitions and rican subsidiary, Nestlé Co. Inc. Libby both produce frozen foods, but



Mr. Nestlé-Vogt said that neither concern holds any significant part of the domestic market. Mr. Nestlé-Vogt said he was not especially upset by the fact that Nestlé must make extensive disclosures of its operations in the FTC investigation. But he said he was discouraged by what he considered the inconsistencies of American policy in having one branch of government—the Treasury Department—encourage foreign investment, while another branch—the FTC—raised obstacles to it. Three years ago, when Nestlé acquired a controlling interest in Libby after gaining a one-third interest in 1967, Mr. Nestlé-Vogt said, the transaction had been cleared by the anti-trust division of the Justice Department. Despite these problems, the Nestlé official expressed optimism about developing new business in the United States in wine, restaurants and such new products as crepes. Nestlé also recently bought the small California winery of Beringer Brothers and is busy expanding it with new plantings.

Exploration Efforts Are Intensifying

Indonesia—A Major Hope for U.S. Oilmen

May 22 (AP-DJ).—Along with the North Sea, Indonesia is a major hope of exploration and growing in intensity. "It's," says the top U.S. company, "this last major remaining world oil field we know there is oil nt attitude is more

tempered and mature than it was three or four years ago, when enthusiasm was also high. Some people then were describing the area as another Middle East. That enthusiasm was based mainly on the promises of geologists, as little exploration work had been done. A few years of dry holes curbed the high hopes. Now, however, the problems of this area are better understood, and the attitude is more realistic. The idea of Indonesia's turning into another Kuwait is dismissed. "So far, the reserves in Southeast Asia can't touch the Middle East, but there is tremendous potential here," says Frank J. Murphy, manager of operations for independent Indonesian American Petroleum Co. "When you look at the area involved, very few wells have been drilled. We've just scratched the surface."

Decades of Drilling  
Oilmen say decades of drilling will be needed to fully prove prospects in this region which is the size of the United States. "You know how long we have been drilling in west Texas," remarks the head of one U.S. oil company in Jakarta. "The South China Sea is much bigger than that, and 10 or 12 dry holes up there isn't enough to condemn it."

Despite problems, oilmen remain convinced that a great deal of crude is to be found. Several sources in Jakarta estimate proven reserves at more than 10 billion barrels, and each new strike adds to this figure. Unlike Middle East petroleum, much of the oil found in Indonesia so far is a "sweet" crude of relatively low sulphur content, much like the crudes of Louisiana. For this reason, Indonesian oil is much in demand and drawing a premium price in the United States, where low-sulphur crude is in short supply. Shipped to the West Coast of the United States, Indonesian crude costs \$4.83 a barrel, including 90 cents for transportation charges. This compares with about \$4 a barrel for the highest-priced U.S. crude. Current Daily Output  
Current output is about 1.2 million barrels daily, and about 970,000 of these barrels come from one company, Caltex, a venture of Texaco and Standard Oil Co. of California. The total Indonesian production

compares with output of 9.3 million barrels a day in the United States, 7.1 million in Saudi Arabia and 2.3 million in Libya. Pertamina, the state company that directs all oil operations in Indonesia, says national production should reach 1.5 million barrels daily next year. Indonesia earned more than \$900 million last year in oil exports, up 64 percent from 1971. Investment in the industry by both Pertamina and foreign companies since 1966 has exceeded \$1 billion.

American Dream of Success Turns Sour for Businessmen

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP).—The American idea of success is being infiltrated by doubt, restlessness and disillusionment, according to a survey by the American Management Association. The survey, which drew the greatest response ratio in the business and educational organizations' 50-year existence, shows that many businessmen, rather than an isolated few, are reacting against conformity and impositions on health and conscience. More than half the businessmen queried reported that pressures to conform are growing, or at least not decreasing. Nearly 30 percent said job requirements have hurt their health in the past five years, mainly "from increased strain and tension brought on by height-

Business Climate Better in EEC, Surveys Confirm

BRUSSELS, May 22 (Reuters).—The business climate in the Common Market has improved and should continue to do so, the EEC commission said today in summarizing the results of monthly surveys carried out from last October to January among industrialists of the six original members of the EEC. Speaking of the community as a whole, the commission's report said the surveys confirmed the improvement in the business climate recorded by economic indicators. "The replies from management both to the questions relating to demand and to those concerning production show the persistence and, even in certain cases, the accentuation of expansion," the report said. "This overall demand has become firmer: at the end of January, 78 percent of management considered their total order books were 'normal' or 'above normal' as against 75 percent at the end of October." Industrialists were more optimistic about their future in January than they were four months earlier. "At the end of January, 30 percent of them expected activity to rise during the coming months, as against 21 percent at the end of October," the report added.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the bid and offering rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
STERLING (per \$)	2.9535	2.9714	-1.71
Belg. fr. (B)	36.48	36.50	-15.85
Fr. fr. (B)	27.455	27.475	-17.38
Dutch guilder	6.25	6.25	-15.94
Swiss franc (S)	4.4175	4.426	-18.52
Italian lire (L)	4.4225	4.4375	-14.13
Spanish peseta	166.25	166.25	-0.85
Portuguese escudo	200.00	200.00	-16.79
Sw. krona	4.265	4.265	-16.15
Swiss franc (S)	2.105	2.105	-23.30
Yen	360.25	360.25	-16.86

At Free B. Commercial.  
Percentage change against the dollar in closing rates as of 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

But Trading Is Nervous

Price of Gold Retreats \$1.50 As Dollar Gains in Strength

By Carl Gewirtz  
PARIS, May 22 (NYT).—The price of gold retreated today from the record high of yesterday as the dollar improved on the foreign exchange markets. However, dealers said trading remained nervous although the volume of business transacted was average. In early trade, the price of gold held yesterday's closing level of \$112 an ounce. But it slipped as low as \$110 in Zurich before settling at \$110.50 an ounce late today in both Zurich and London. The dollar moved in a narrow range, slipping below yesterday's close in many markets in early trade and advancing at midday before settling back to show a slight improvement for the day. Intervention Warning  
In Zurich, the dollar traded between 3.085 and 3.11 francs and closed at 3.105. A Swiss banker warned that the government might be forced to intervene to prop the rate if it should remain "considerably below" 3.10 to protect Swiss exporters from being priced out of world markets. The view in Frankfurt is that German investors are repatriating their investments, taking advantage of the high domestic interest rates and the continued uncertainties on the international market. German bankers do not anticipate any move in the immediate future on the part of the Bundesbank to stabilize the dollar's value as the decline—a de facto revaluation for the deutsche mark—is seen fitting in with the government's anti-inflation policy. The dollar traded at a low of 2.765 DM today, rose to a high of 2.7485 and closed at 2.7450, up from yesterday's 2.741.

Volatility Trade Seen  
Bankers in all the major markets observed that trading in both currency and gold can be expected to remain "extremely volatile" until the promised reforms of the international monetary system are achieved. They also warned that the Watergate investigations and the uncertainties cast over President Nixon will continue to feed the nervousness of the markets. The overall view is that until Washington makes significant progress on controlling an overheated economy without falling into a recession and on improving the balance-of-payments, the dollar will remain under suspicion and will be subject to very nervous trading. Sterling Drops  
Until now, Britain had been benefiting from all this uncertainty day-to-day business pressures.

While much of top management is "career-content," an "alarming 40 percent of all surveyed middle managers and 52 percent of the reporting supervisory managers say that they find their work, at best, unsatisfying." Nearly 50 percent have changed, or have considered changing, their occupation in the past five years. One of the highest agreement ratios among the 2,521 usable replies pertained to the effect of business life on personal standards. "About 70 percent of the businessmen... admit they have been expected, frequently or on occasion, to compromise personal principles in order to conform either to organizational standards or to standards established by their corporate superiors," the report states. The study, authored by Dale Tarnowski, suggests that "the shift in success-related values may be away from the accumulation of treasures that can be readily measured... toward the realization of less tangible objectives upon which no price—in dollars and cents, at any rate—can be representatively placed." The report will be published next month.

If you plan new investments, GREECE is the place  
Economic 'Oscars'—the 1972 awards  
BY G. GORDON TAYLOR  
The "Economic Oscars" are awarded annually to the country judged to have the best economic performance in the world. The awards are given by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). The 1972 awards were given to Greece. The awards are based on a number of factors, including economic growth, inflation, unemployment, and foreign trade. Greece was awarded the Economic Oscar for 1972 for its strong economic performance.

Stocks Rise on Technical Factors

By Terry Robards  
NEW YORK, May 22 (NYT).—The stock market rebounded today and posted a moderate advance in active trading after nine consecutive sessions of falling prices on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones Industrial average closed with a gain of 5.55 at 892.46. The Dow had been up as much as 11.97 after the first half-hour of trading, but then swung erratically for the rest of the session. Wall Street sentiment was bolstered by a report from the Labor Department that the rate of increase in the consumer price index had slowed in April. Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said this meant inflation was receding. Inflation has been one of Wall Street's chief worries, and any indications of success in conquering it tend to be greeted with enthusiasm in the investment community. At the same time, however, today's rally appeared largely technical—a natural reaction to the previous declines. Volume on the NYSE totaled 18.02 million shares, down from yesterday's heavy 20.69 million but still fairly strong in comparison with the sluggish pace of the last two months. For the first time since May 8,

advancing issues outnumbered declining issues. Advances totaled 353 and declines 448. Only three stocks traded at new highs for the year, while 406 sank to lows. Eastman Kodak was up 2 3/8 to 138 3/8, Walt Disney 3 to 88 1/2, Polaroid 1 1/2 to 129 1/2, Superior Oil 10 to 227 and Dow Chemical 3 7/8 to 51 3/4. Colgate-Palmolive rose 7/8 at 90 7/8 and Helena Rubinstein gained 5 5/8 to 30 1/2. Colgate said it has entered negotiations to acquire the cosmetics company. IBM was 3 1/4 higher at 390. The company announced the introduction of a high-speed document processor for banks. Fluor was up 2 5/8 to 40 1/4, Ford 1 to 37 3/8, Philip Morris 2 3/4 to 108 3/4, Texas Instruments 1 5/8 to 189 5/8, and A. H. Robins 2 1/8 to 30 1/2.

Company Reports

Company	1972	1973
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	537.4	418.8
Profits (millions)	44.1	33.3
Per Share	1.51	1.13
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	908.2	691.6
Profits (millions)	78.9	67.2
Per Share	2.47	1.73
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	1,459.1	1,247.5
Profits (millions)	89.54	56.23
Per Share	1.22	0.97
McCrory		
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	312.9	215.3
Profits (millions)	0.21	-0.39
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	521.3	291.8
Profits (millions)	6.3	4.13
Per Share	0.41	0.27

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Oil Firms Sign Pact With Egypt

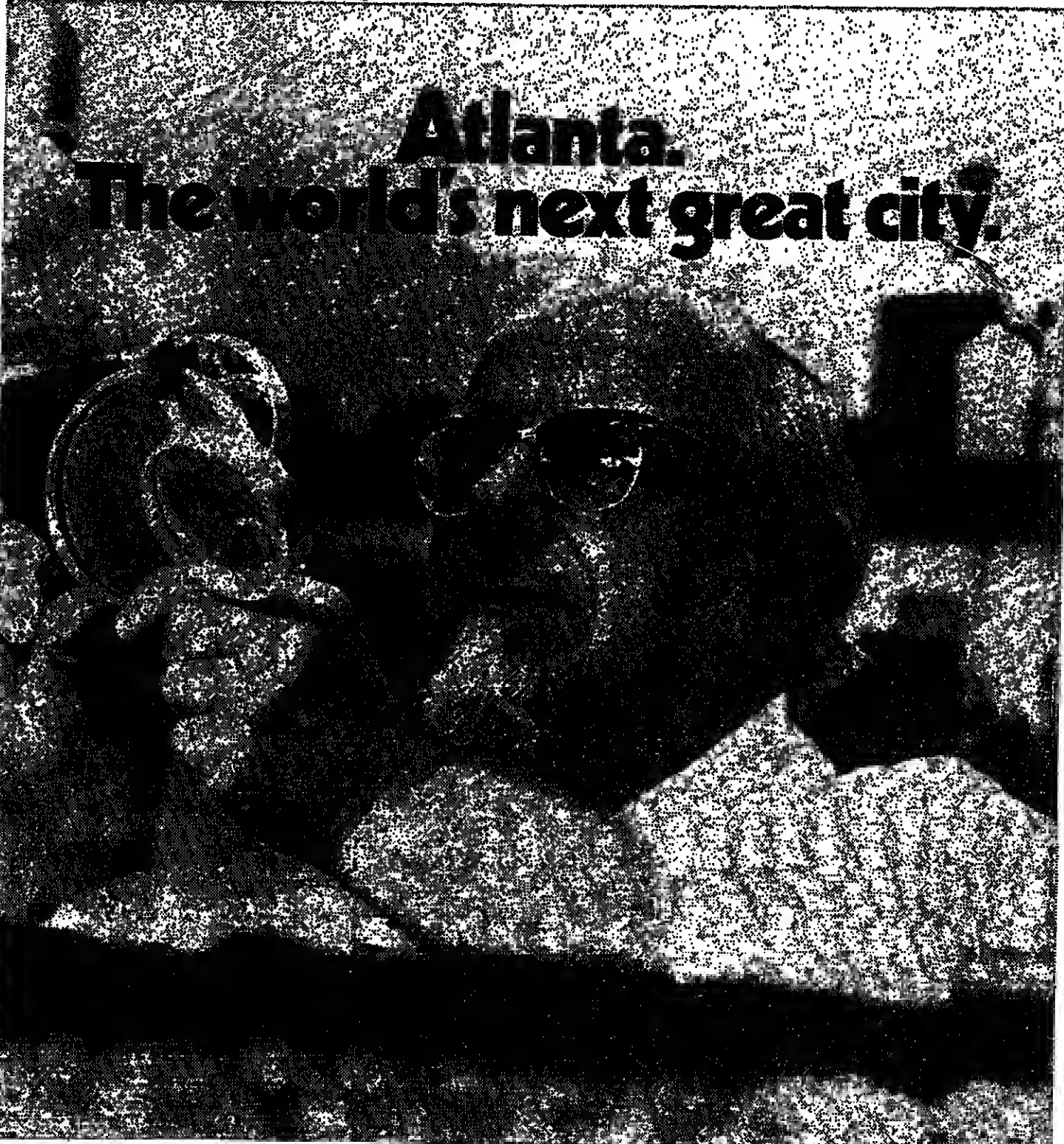
Two major U.S. oil companies have signed agreements with Egypt committing them to spending a total of \$75 million on offshore exploration in the Mediterranean north of the Nile Delta. Mobil Oil Corp. will invest \$23 million over eight years, and Exxon Corp. \$50 million over 12 years, according to Ahmed Hilal, the Egyptian petroleum minister. The agreements are the first signed with Egypt by major U.S. companies in 10 years. American Oil Co. and Phillips Petroleum, as well as Italy's ENI, have been drilling there since 1963 with varying success.

Volkswagen Introduces New Model

Volkswagenwerk has introduced its previously announced new car, the "Passat." The basic model, a restyled Audi 80, will cost 8,300 deutsche marks (\$3,960) and will be offered in 17 variations, equipped with engines of 1.3 and 1.5 liters. The new car makes use of VW's new "building block" system, where as many parts as possible are interchangeable from one model to the other. The major difference between the Passat and the Audi 80 is a restyled front and back end. In other news from the company, Volkswagen of America Inc. says it is raising prices of its cars an average 2.9 percent. The boost, the third VW price increase in 1973, is necessary because of "the decline in value of the dollar in international currency markets," the company says.

AEG, Sony End Dispute on PAL

AEG-Telefunken says it has reached agreement with Sony on terms for granting a PAL color television license to the Japanese firm. AEG said the agreement, which covers radio and monochrome television patents as well as the PAL license, will come into force as soon as the Japanese authorities have granted the necessary approval. As a result of the agreement, AEG will drop the legal proceedings instituted against Sony in August last year which aimed at restraining the Japanese firm from selling its "Trinitron" color sets in West Germany, the company adds.



Worldwide headquarters for disease control is the Atlanta based national Center for Disease Control. CDC participates in global programs to eradicate and prevent the spread of communicable and vector-borne diseases, and conducts extensive applied research activities toward developing methods of diagnosis, control, and prevention. The Center trains about 10,000 health workers from around the world and conducts seminars for thousands of members of professional societies and health associations every year. Teams of specialists are mobilized within hours to help quell such emergencies as an outbreak of smallpox in Yugoslavia or the spread of bubonic plague from Java. CDC adds international medical importance to Atlanta—the world's next great city.



—1973— Stocks and					—1972— Stocks and					—1973— Stocks and				
High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s.	High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s.	High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s.
100	90	1.50	15	100	100	90	1.50	15	100	100	90	1.50	15	100

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May 23, 1973

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## -1973- Stocks and Bds. N

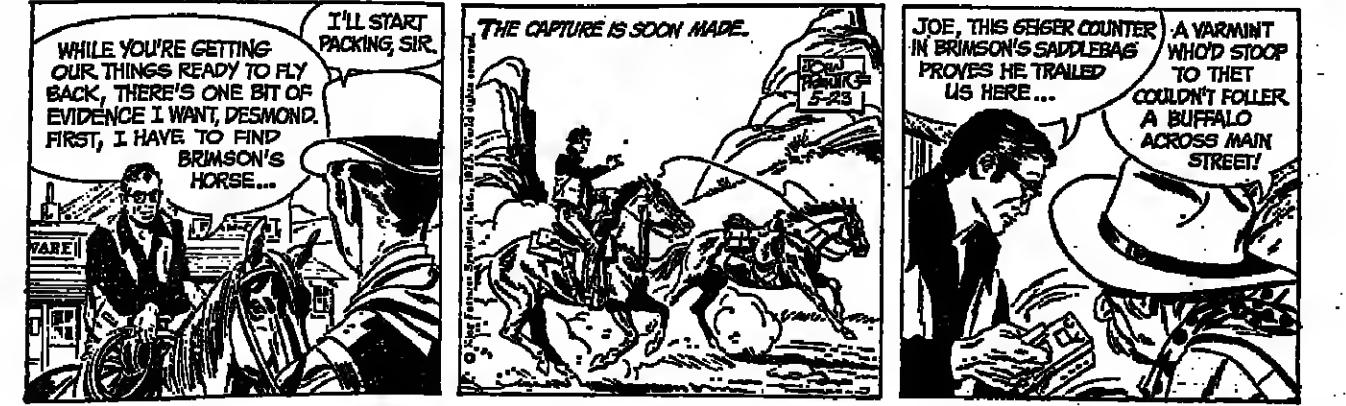
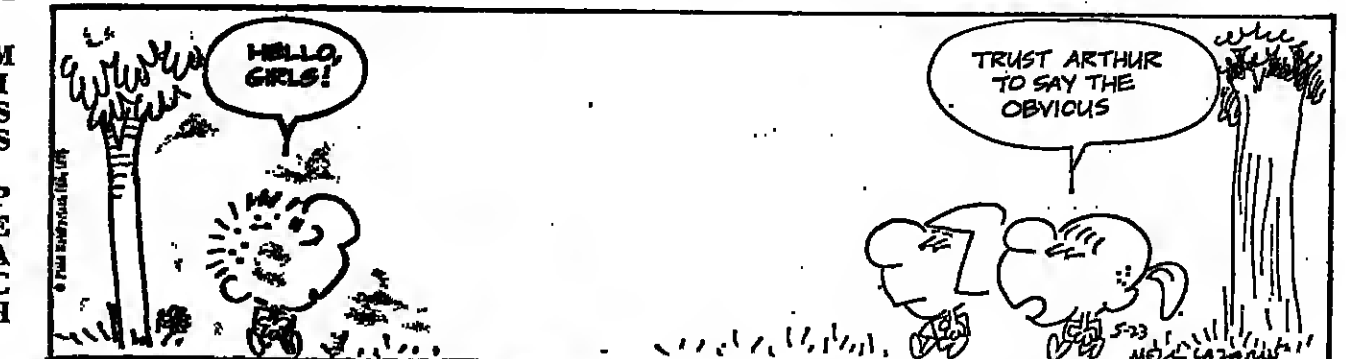
### Monday Indicated Prices

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential of the professional organizations in the field of psychology, is a source of great strength and authority for the *Journal*.

9





## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

GUARUJA, Brazil—A "sneak" lead cost the Aces a bundle of points on the diagrammed deal from their hard-fought match against Italy in eight-round play in the world team bridge championships. Both teams reached the slightly optimistic contract of four spades with the North-South hands shown in the diagram.

In one room, Boh Hamman, sitting North for the Aces, became the declarer and East made a passive lead in his weakest suit, diamonds. This gave nothing away, and Hamman made the normal play in trumps of finessing, playing West for the queen. Although he was able to discard

one heart loser on diamonds, he failed by one trick, losing a spade, a heart and two clubs.

In the replay, the bidding went as shown, and Belladonna, South for Italy, became the declarer. Notice North's third bid of three clubs, which showed a short-suit in the partnership style. Belladonna would have preferred to learn that his partner was short in hearts, but he bled the game nevertheless.

The opening lead was also intended to be safe but turned out to be highly unsafe. West led the spade two, feeling that this would give nothing away and might help to limit the declarer's ruffing possibilities. But South now knew the position of the spade queen, for no expert would lead away from the trump queen. So when West led a second trump, after the first trick had been won with the ace and a club to the nine had lost to the king, Belladonna promptly put up the spade king and made his game easily, gaining 12 points for Italy.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ AK 107  
 ♥ 743  
 ♦ AJ43  
 ♣ 82

**WEST (O)**  
 ♠ 852  
 ♥ KJ8  
 ♦ 1052  
 ♣ AK53

**EAST**  
 ♠ Q9  
 ♥ Q965  
 ♦ 987  
 ♣ J764

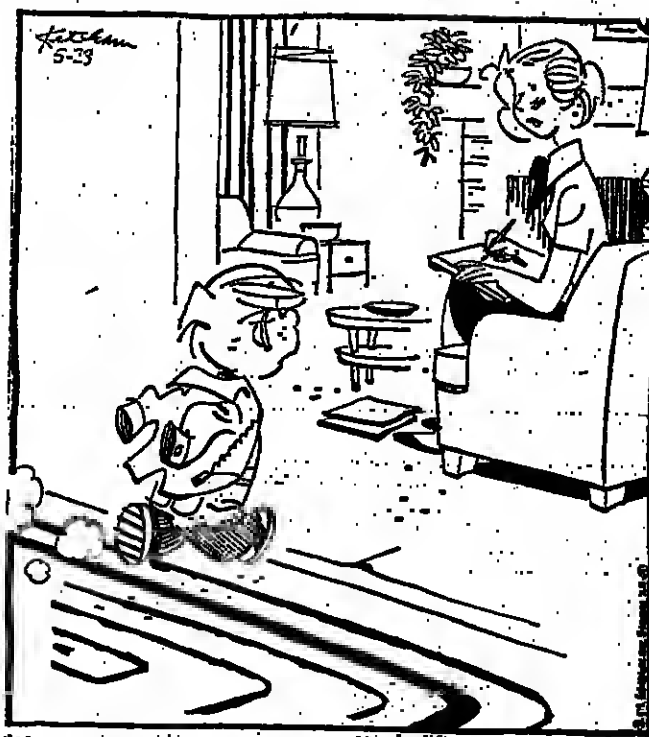
**SOUTH**  
 ♠ J843  
 ♥ A102  
 ♦ KQ6  
 ♣ Q109

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
 West North East South  
 Pass 1♣ Pass 1♠  
 Pass 2♣ Pass 2NT  
 Pass 3♣ Pass 4♠  
 West Pass Pass  
 West led the spade two.

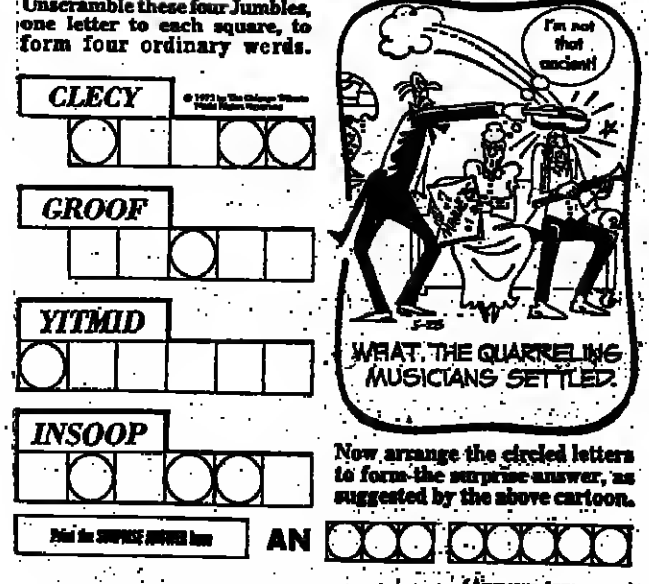
**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

DEED	BEARD	DIET
ILLIE	RAIDAR	ARCH
SILAV	ERIGIA	BAIRE
CAMERA	MYSTIQUE	
CLAVIA	ADULT	STUN
REAP	MAVIC	TEGGED
URNS	SIN	PROV
NIE	GEISE	RELS
TEDIOUS	ENDORSE	
SCHOOER	CHART	
TOIL	EVADIE	GUAN
ERED	RIVAL	URIS
FEDE	SLEDS	ERIS

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



## BOOKS

## A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

## A Biographical Portrait

By Jervis Anderson, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 398 pp. \$11.

Reviewed by A.H. Raskin

DIGNITY is in short supply among the mastodons of organized labor. Union presidents occupy block-long suites in marble-and-glass headquarters of regal splendor, exercise atop-and-to power over giant industries, manage billions of dollars in trust funds and are regular attendees at White House banquets for other visiting heads of state. But neither affluence nor authority has brought notable personal grace. Even the new breed in labor's high command tends to be made up of men with rough edges, ill at ease away from the bargaining table or the political auction mart.

For a half century, the most conspicuous exception to this dreary rule has been the founder of one of the country's tiniest and poorest unions, A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Chesterfield in taste and manners, Randolph always wore his dignity as a shining shield even when his trousers had so many patches there was no room for another. That all-pervasive courtness did not desert him when Woodrow Wilson's Justice Department urged his prosecution as "the most dangerous Negro in America" for his pacifist preachments in World War I. Nor was it absent a quarter-century later when, through sheer intensity of moral commitment, he faced down Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman in his successful campaigns for executive orders banning Jim Crow practices in defense industries and the armed forces.

In the stretch of Watergate and the widespread despair about both the worth and adaptiveness of American institutions, there is special timeliness to the publication of Jervis Anderson's admiring and admirable biography of this little-known and less-understood battler for human decency—one whose history may yet credit with having exerted a more profoundly beneficial influence on 20th-century America than any other leader of either labor or civil rights.

The Randolph story, told faithfully as well as fondly, is a reminder that not all is cross in the American dream, a restoration of faith that one man's life can count. Armed only with the depth of his conviction that the black masses could become an instrument for their own deliverance from exploitation, Randolph enters his 85th year with the satisfaction of having achieved, at least in part, his goal. His record of triumphs over the entrenched forces of bigotry and repression. As the Anderson book notes with sensitivity, many of these triumphs—even the 1963 March on Washington, which brought 200,000 blacks and whites to the Lincoln Memorial in a moving demonstration for passage of the omnibus Civil Rights Act—have currently been brought into question through the political backlash among fearful whites and the even more pronounced revulsion among many black activists against the Randolph creed of black-white unity for social

progress. But Randolph, for his acknowledgment of the "taint" role in deepening racial awareness in urban ghettos means as dedicated to non-racial integrationist solutions as when he fought the Garvey drive for "African empire" in the early 1920s. His union of Pullman porters, all-black, but that was the party's choice, not his. It he cruited its original work from among former slaves after the Civil War, and it ferred to maintain its own team of wage slavery by the color line unbroken.

When the New Deal gave Randolph his first chance to co the Pullman Company's rut union-busting, it struck back large-scale hiring of Japs and Filipinos to push out union's black stalwarts. A tri senator offered to ram the bill requiring that all rail employees be American citizens. Desperate as was Randolph need for maximum union he told his would-be savior Capitol Hill that he could a good conscience go along any law that excluded p from jobs on the basis of religion or nationality. The way anyway—a by a six-to margin.

The New Yorker, the staff of something of a joyous voyage discovery, a circumstance adds measurably to its qua of excitement and illum for the reader. When And came to this country from native Jamaica 15 years ago knew a good deal about M Luther King Jr., Paul Rob Roy Wilkins and other le of the black struggle here, he had never heard of Rand. His affectionate putting together of the pieces whi dolph, so elegant of dictum aristocratic of mind, sturro always by a velvet but in trable veil of inner privacy, revered by his members as countless thousands more "The Saint." In common Mohandas K. Gandhi, he reed money as corrupting, anomalous attitude for a in a labor movement on the Samuel Gompers p in the "more." In the Depression, when he was s ing off against a corporate, sus whose directorates linked every national center of fina and business power, his salie in a labor movement was \$10 a v and he rarely collected it. When Florio H. LaGuar newly ensconced as New York Mayor, offered his old Soc comrade a \$7,000-a-year ci with no requirement that he organizing, he said simply: "I ready have a job."

Reading the record of m nobility will list for several lion light-years out of the sw of today's headlines.

A. H. Raskin is a membe The New York Times Edit Board, and expert on problems.

**CROSSWORD** By Will W.

**ACROSS**

1 African lake

5 Polynesian image

9 Ski lifts

14 Saint's perquisite

15 Scandinavian god

16 Peep show

17 Windsor resident

20 Equipment for LP's

21 Table d'

22 Composer Rorem

23 Brit. fliers

25 de-lance

26 Gather

29 cubic meters

32 Mythical bird

33 Babylonian god: Var.

34 Goddess of discord et al.

38 Versailles resident

42 Parts of ships

43 Long subject

45 Anesthetics

47 Ranch visitors

49 Copywriter's output

**DOWN**

1 Fidel's friend

2 Painter Frans

3 Came down

4 Bakery numbers

5 "And so"

6 Thought: Prefix

7 Hiking items

8 Be a part of

9 Italian numeral

10 Fugulist

11 over one's head

12 French income

13 Ebbrow feast

18 War god

19 Gaze, as through a window

24 House plant

26 Munitions

27 Castle feature

28 Land measure

29 Japanese coin

30 Spud

31 She, in Bonn

32 Nardie

33 Nailhead

36 Common French verb

37 French indust town

40 Within: Prefix

41 Hawaiian bird

42 Rice and Gant

47 Elk

48 Water spirit

49 One's inner st

50 Couch

51 Produce

53 Gumbo

54 Ingredients

55 Much-cited source

57 Over

58 Whale

59 Coin for Perù

60 Deceive

61 Drink measur

63 Sounds of inquiry

ملکات من لیل







